

articles relate to animal ecology. The new journal compares favorably in general appearance and typography with the *Plant World*, which it replaces, and seems likely to reflect credit upon its editor, with his associated editorial board, as well as upon the Ecological Society of America.—GEO. D. FULLER.

**Marine algae of Beaufort.**—HOYT<sup>7</sup> has published a very full account of the marine algae of the region adjacent to the biological station of the Bureau of Fisheries at Beaufort, N.C. The ecological data are fully covered in a general description of the region, the variation in the floras of different parts of it, the conditions of temperature, light, salt content of water, turbidity, water movements, and habitats, and finally the regional, seasonal, vertical, and horizontal distribution of algae. Methods for collecting and preserving algae are given, and also some account of their economic uses. In the classification and description of the algae of the region, 128 species are included, distributed as follows: Myxophyceae 10, Chlorophyceae 23, Phaeophyceae 25, and Rhodophyceae 70. An artificial key to genera and a full bibliography are also provided.

The Bureau of Fisheries is to be commended for such a publication. It feels called upon to give the following explanation: "The question may be asked, Why should the Bureau of Fisheries be interested in marine algae? Excluding purely scientific considerations, there may be recalled the well known fact that all animals depend on plants for food, and this is as true of water animals as of land animals."—J. M. C.

**Ecology of algae.**—In the sandhill region of western Nebraska are numerous small lakes, all comparatively shallow, and varying much in alkalinity. ANDERSEN and WALKER<sup>8</sup> have studied the algal vegetation of several of these and endeavored to measure the controlling factors. They found the means available for measuring light were entirely insufficient and resulted in nothing but the crudest approximations. The mineral and gas content of the water, however, showed a direct relation to the algal flora. A rather definite seasonable periodicity was manifest, and in the extensive lists of species this relationship is indicated.—GEO. D. FULLER.

**Montane plants of the southern Rockies.**—Continuing his studies of the flora of the Rockies, RYDBERG<sup>9</sup> has analyzed the plant population of the southern portion of the range. The formations distinguished are the pine forest, spruce forest, aspen and poplar groves, alder-willow swamps, copses, and sage brush. Lists of species are given for each formation.—GEO. D. FULLER.

<sup>7</sup> Hoyt, W. D., Marine algae of Beaufort, N.C., and adjacent regions. Bull. Bur. Fisheries 36:371-556. pls. 84-119. 1920.

<sup>8</sup> ANDERSEN, EMMA N., and WALKER, ELDA R., An ecological study of the algae of some sandhill lakes. Trans. Amer. Micr. Soc. 39:51-85. pls. 3-12. fig. 1. 1920.

<sup>9</sup> RYDBERG, P. A., Phytogeographical notes on the Rocky Mountain region. IX. Wooded formations of the mountain zone of the Southern Rockies. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club. 47:441-455. 1920.